

FROM MEXICO.

AMERICAN VIOLATION OF NEUTRALITY.

General Sedgwick's Occupation of Matamoros—The Sustains Canales—Escobedo's Attack on the City.

Brownsville, November 30.—American neutrality on the Mexico border has again been sacrificed, but this time instead of the title of Juarez and justice, as under gallant but too impetuous Wenzel, it has been prostituted to serve a rebel and mutineer, as Servando Canales, the usurper of Matamoros, is to our Government as much an enemy as the Emperor Maximilian. The former lacks the personal claims that entitled the gentlemanly commander and sober representative of Maximilian to respect and recognition.

The instance of General Sedgwick, therefore, in interfering in favor of Canales, is both a diplomatic and moral blunder. On Saturday, the 24th instant, Escobedo, with about 2700 men, being expected to attack Brownsville, General Sedgwick, at a distance of 10 miles, sent a detachment of the 4th Cavalry of the 19th U. S. Colored Infantry, the former under Brevet Colonel McIntyre and the latter under Colonel Perkins, to Santa Cruz, which is about two miles from the city. McIntyre went into town, and the next Sunday morning, having received no news, he returned to Brownsville, and on the 27th inst. he surrendered the city by virtue of rank; forbidding any but United States soldiers to carry arms; forbidding soldiers to pass or repass without authority; and requiring foreign citizens to register their names and residences, and to pass goods, if subject to pass, from headquarters of the American occupation. This order was countermanded and taken down by Colonel Perkins, sustained by General Sedgwick. Brevet Colonel McIntyre, under the United States Artillery, soon after succeeded McIntyre in command.

That, which the city appeared nominally surrendered to the Americans, not only was Canales' troops, but his property, and his property, but left free to occupy in full force the fortifications against which Escobedo was to move. Late on Sunday evening a meeting between Escobedo and Canales was arranged by Brevet Brigadier-General Sedgwick, to the effect of an amicable settlement, which, of course, was impossible. Escobedo, justly offended at the new attitude of affairs, and the moderate support rendered by American troops, refused to accept anything less than a conditional surrender for Canales, at the same time demanding the withdrawal of the U. S. troops except 50 men, to a main for the protection of American interests, and the remainder was to be under the command of General Sedgwick; but he failed to comply with it.

Instead of 50, 300 Americans were retained in the city, for which General Sedgwick's frivolous excuse is that it substantially appeared that an additional number of Americans were absolutely necessary as a defense against an uprising of the citizens so outraged by such ill-timed intervention. To an American flag of truce sent out by Canales, to inquire what would be the attitude of the assaultants toward the Americans, Escobedo returned a curt reply that, as the stipulations had been violated, his own country would be aided by the United States troops. On the 29th inst. in the morning Escobedo attacked in full force, with about 2700 infantry and artillery.

The attack was begun upon the left, the east or lower side of the city, by Fortinos, who were repulsed; next at Fort Monterrey, at the center of the city, on the Monterey road, General Luna-negua assaulted, but his bridge prepared for the trench proving too short, in the delay incurred by the point of attack was forced and repulsed. The final assault upon the upper or west side of the city, by the Cazabores and two squadrons of cavalry under Colonel Flores, was also successfully repelled by the ill-timed intervention of the United States troops, which were enabled to swing his whole force from side to side as needed, without fear of a distracted rear.

The following, from *the Ranchero* of the 29th, is represented to be Escobedo's general order extraordinary:—  
General Order for the Night of the 23th of November and the Morning of the 24th.—The General in command orders that to-morrow Matamoros be attacked by the following columns:—The first column will be given suitable positions:—The first column will attack Fort Monterrey, at the center of the city, on the Monterey road, General Luna-negua assaulted, but his bridge prepared for the trench proving too short, in the delay incurred by the point of attack was forced and repulsed. The final assault upon the upper or west side of the city, by the Cazabores and two squadrons of cavalry under Colonel Flores, was also successfully repelled by the ill-timed intervention of the United States troops, which were enabled to swing his whole force from side to side as needed, without fear of a distracted rear.

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THE CAPTURE OF SURRAT.

The Pursuit by United States Government Detectives since October Last.

A telegram from Washington to the Boston Post gives the following particulars of the capture of Surrat:—  
The continually paraded allegation of Mr. Boutwell that the Government authorities have been up in the matter of apprehending John H. Surrat, calls out a semi-official statement from the Ministers of War and State. The truth of the matter is, that the arrest of Surrat, as recently telegraphed, is due solely to the efforts and actual pursuit of the detectives of the War Department. This detective system of the War Department had reached great perfection prior to the close of the Rebellion, and it appears to have been a power with which Stanton was both a part.

At all events, nearly the whole force, consisting of upwards of two hundred men, under pay in this immediate locality, have been retained in the service of the department during the past year, only being required to keep thoroughly posted upon the antecedents of any individuals who made their advent into the capital without any apparent call. The same surveillance was also directed by the department upon the movements of every degree, particular attention being given to the attaches of the Paymaster's Department. Meanwhile the real endeavor of the organization has been to secure the person of John H. Surrat, and through the co-operation of the State Department his whereabouts was first made known to the Government early in October last, when it was discovered almost beyond doubt that Surrat was serving in the Papal Legation in Rome.

THE MEXICAN MISSION.

A Mystery to be Solved—Where are General Sherman and Minister Campbell Going?—Sherman's Inspection of the Island of Cuba—Departure of the Expedition for an Unknown Destination.

Havana, November 23.—Lieutenant-General Sherman returned the night before last from a two days' exploration of the Island of Cuba. Everywhere he was received with the utmost enthusiasm, and he came back loaded down with the finest Havana cigars. The Spanish papers here devote several columns daily to a recounting of the marvellous exploits of the "far-famed General Sherman," and devote no small space to a consideration of the antecedents of Minister Plenipotentiary Campbell. Generally the tone assumed is favorable to the United States, and tacitly hostile to the Maximilian regime. Sherman speaks in the highest terms of the fertility and rich capacities of the Cuban island, and expresses his regret that so productive a country should remain under so arbitrary and retrograde a form of government.

Yesterday Mr. Minor, the American Consul in Havana, made an official visit to the Spanish Legation, and was received with all the honors befitting his position and the popularity he has universally obtained among the American residents here. Mr. Minor warmly sympathizes with the objects of the expedition, and in every respect an admirable exponent of American interests in this salient point on the route to Mexico.

To-day the *Susquehanna* is busy taking in coal, and to-morrow she starts from Havana. When will she go? Vera Cruz is the destination commonly spoken of, but Vera Cruz remains in the hands of the French and Imperialists, and it is not likely that the United States will attempt to bring the captured and his captors to this country without delay. So falls Mr. Boutwell's imputation of the Government in the matter of the capture of John H. Surrat.

Important to Brokers—Counterfeit Coupons.

A counterfeiting scheme, which was to have got rid of a large number of gold coupons of '81, due January 1, 1867, was discovered yesterday under the following circumstances:—A boy offered about \$1200 worth of the office of a broker in Wall street, and was asked to whom they were presented. He suspected them to be counterfeit, which, upon inquiry, they turned out to be. On questioning the lad, it was found that he was employed by a person who had that day called on the office, and who had given the boy the commission.

An inspector went with the lad, but found the office empty. It is supposed that the boy's figures by which they are numbered, and the discomfitment. The boy is able to describe and swear to the counterfeit; it may, therefore, be hoped that he will soon be brought to justice. The coupons may be detected by the size of the figures by which they are numbered, and the discomfitment. The boy is able to describe and swear to the counterfeit; it may, therefore, be hoped that he will soon be brought to justice.

INDIAN HOSTILITIES.

Four Whites Murdered by the Hualapais in Arizona—The Murderers Followed, and the Whole Party, Twenty-one in Number, Killed, Etc.

WASHINGTON, December 5.—Special Agent Sledge, under date of La Paz, Arizona, October 16, informs the Commissioner of Indian Affairs that, on the 23d of September, a hostile band of Hualapais killed John Kullion, a wagoner, and surprised the camp of daylight, and killed the whole party, twenty-one in number, losing but one man. The commanding officer of the fort was with the citizens in the pursuit, and speaks in the highest terms of the bravery and valor of the troops who were engaged in the affair. The agent says that this band of Hualapais hate the Mohaves as much as the whites, on account of their refusal to join in a concerted attack on the settlement.

Gold Medal Voted to General George H. Thomas.

On the 2d of November, 1865, the legislative houses of the State of Tennessee voted by joint resolution to present Major-General George H. Thomas with a gold medal, which should serve to remind the gallant soldier of the State of Tennessee was not disposed to forget his noble exertions in her behalf. The medal was gotten up in New York, and is regarded by the different consulars who have seen it as one of the best artistic and successful medals yet produced.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Important Gold Case.—There is a very important case pending in the Superior Court, Baltimore, Judge Martin presiding, involving the sales of gold placed in brokers' hands for sale, subject to a margin, some points in which have already been decided, which may materially affect the mode of transactions heretofore adopted by brokers in their dealings in gold, making them responsible for the price of gold when deposited, or for its return, according to the premium thereon, when demanded from the banker or broker. A large amount of testimony was adduced, through the commission, from bankers and brokers and experts in New York. Altogether, fifty or sixty thousand dollars are involved. Reverdy Johnson, Thomas Alexander, and other distinguished lawyers are engaged in the case. The final decision will be of great interest to bankers and brokers and the financial community.

THIRD EDITION

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

By Atlantic Submarine Telegraph Cables

Signor Vegezzi Declines the Roman Mission.

Mr. Fox Inspecting the British Navy Yard

The London "Times" on the Message and the "Alabama" Case.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

By the New York Associated Press.

The Mission to Rome.

FLORENCE, December 5.—Signor Vegezzi has declined the mission to Rome, and a deputation will be sent in his place.

Assistant Secretary Fox in England.

LONDON, December 5.—Assistant Secretary of the United States Navy, Mr. Fox, is visiting the British navy yards. He is received everywhere with a great deal of courtesy, and afforded every reasonable facility to compare English navy-yard management with that of the United States.

The London "Times" on the "Alabama"

The London *Times* in an editorial of this morning fully agrees with the policy of the President of the United States, as set forth in his annual Message to Congress. It frankly declares that the *Alabama* case ought to be settled promptly and amicably. It expresses deep regret that the whole matter was not compromised, and thus disposed of at a much earlier date than the present.

Hanover.

HANOVER, December 5.—The ex-King of Hanover, by the advice of the English Government, has released his officials from their oath of allegiance.

By the U. S. and European News Association.

SOUTHAMPTON, December 5.—Evening.

The steamship *Suzanna*, from New York, arrived here at 10 o'clock, and left for Hamburg, after having landed her English mails and passengers.

Financial and Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL, December 5, Evening.—The Cotton Market is steady. Sales to-day, 10,000 bales Middling 4s 1/4.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, November 24.—Breadstuffs still advancing. Flour, 4s 6d for Winter red. Sugar firm. Coffee firm. Rice advanced 1/2. Tea dull, at 11 for common Congou. Iron dull, at 45 1/2 for 10s for rails, and 45 3/8 for bars. Lard advanced 1/2. Spirits of Turpentine quiet, at 48s for American. Petroleum inactive, at 14d. Linseed Oil steady, at 38s 1/2. Spermaceti dull, at 22s 1/2. Lard dull, at 44s.

Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVED FROM PHILADELPHIA, November 16, Ocean S. S. Co., at 10 o'clock. ARRIVED FROM BALTIMORE—November 21, *Everilla* and *Celestine*, at Antwerp.

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

COUNCILS PETITIONING CONGRESS—Schemes of the Politicians, Etc.

BALTIMORE, December 6.—A resolution was offered in the First Branch of our City Councils last evening, to the effect that a committee from both branches be appointed to prepare an address to the National Congress setting forth our grievances in consequence of Governor Swann's illiberal construction and interpretation of Maryland's laws, and to make a formal demand for the protection of the loyal people of Maryland. It is supposed this will be offset by the incoming Legislature at Annapolis, or setting aside the municipal elections, and ousting all the present city officials, from Mayor Chapman down.

FROM OTTAWA.

OTTAWA, December 6.—The Rideau Canal is now closed for the season. The scheme for the construction of the Murray Canal is again revived. The engineer is now surveying the locality between Presque Isle Harbor and the Bay of Quinte.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

RECEPTION OF ADMIRAL PALMER—Governor Perry on the Constitutional Amendment.

CHARLESTON, S. C., December 6.—Admiral Palmer, commanding the North Atlantic Squadron, had a reception this morning by the Mayor and military authorities.

CHILD-MURDER AT WHEELING.

WHEELING, W. Va., December 6.—A desperate tragedy was enacted at Packer's Hotel, last evening. A married woman, named Nugent, of Marietta, Ohio, murdered her little child, three years of age, and afterwards attempted to commit suicide by taking opium.

SHIP NEWS.

SAVANNAH, December 6.—Cleared—the ship *Thomas Freeman*, for Liverpool; the brig *Mark*, for Boston; the schooner *H. Kent*, for New York; the steamer *Palmer*, for Baltimore; and *William Abbot*, for Boston. Arrived—the schooner *Amos*, from New York, and the brig *Charles Pool*, from Boston.

FROM GEORGIA.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Ga., December 6.—The House has passed bills granting State aid to the Muscogee and Air Line Railroads, also resolutions of thanks to the citizens of Kentucky for their donation of corn to the poor.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Brewster. His Honor, Judge Peirce, held the three first days of the term, and the latter part of the day was spent in the trial of the case of *John H. Surrat* against the citizens of Kentucky for their donation of corn to the poor.

FROM EUROPE BY STEAMER.

OUR BRITISH RELATIONS.

The Fenian Excitement in Ireland.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

By the New York Associated Press.

HALIFAX, December 6.—The steamship *Asia*, from Liverpool and Queenstown, arrived here last night. She brings dates up to the 24th and 25th. Eighteen of her passengers are for Halifax and sixty-five for Boston.

Our British Relations.

The Paris correspondent of the *London Morning Post* writes as follows:—According to the reports of the London press, the rapidly approaching war in the relations of Great Britain with the United States will be more than difficult. This must be known to her Majesty's Cabinet, if not by the public.

Ireland and the Fenians.

The police of Cork seized a case on board a steamer from Liverpool, which was found to contain fifty new rifles, with bayonets attached and bullet-moulds, etc. A man named Tracy, in the employ of the firm to whom the case was addressed, was arrested.

The Jamaica Revolt.

Mr. Charles Buxton, M. P., having published two scandalous letters addressed to him by Lieutenant Brand, who presided over the Jamaica court-martial, denouncing him (Mr. Buxton) for his strictures on the proceedings in Jamaica, the Admiralty have ordered that copies of the letters be sent to Commodore McClintock in Jamaica, with instructions that if Lieutenant Brand is unable to deny the authenticity of the letters, he is to be superseded and sent to England, as having been guilty of conduct incompatible with the character of an officer and gentleman.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Brewster. His Honor, Judge Peirce, held the three first days of the term, and the latter part of the day was spent in the trial of the case of *John H. Surrat* against the citizens of Kentucky for their donation of corn to the poor.

A Mexican Republic, and probably leave native Mexicans as its ostensible rulers.

The weekly returns of the Bank of France show an increase in the cash on hand of four million francs.

ITALY.

Earl Russell was among the distinguished English diplomats at present in Italy. He is shortly expected at Florence.

FRANCE.

It is reported that a meeting of the North German Parliament has been fixed for February 1, and that the Governments allied with Prussia have been notified of the fact.

MARINE NEWS.

The crew of the abandoned brig *E. M. Dyer* was taken off the wreck by the brig *May*, of Cape Hatteras, which vessel reached England and landed the survivors at the latter port.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE BY TELEGRAPH.

LIVERPOOL, November 24.—The Probers' Circulars report sales of cotton for the week ending Friday at 66,000 bales. The market has been firm, and generally unchanged. Of the above sales speculators took 15,000 bales and exporters 50,000 bales. The market yesterday reached 15,000 bales, the market closing with an advancing tendency. Speculators and exporters took 5000 bales of yesterday's sales.

THE STOCK MARKET.

The following are the principal quotations:—Fair. Middling. Orleans, 14 1/2. Upland, 14 1/2. The stock of cotton in port is ascertained to be 647,000 bales, of which 188,000 are American. Advances in the market are unfavorable—the markets here for goods and yarns being very dull and nominal.

BLACKBERRY.

LUKE SULLIVAN, colored, was convicted of a charge of the larceny of goods valued at \$20, the property of Christian Romano. Luke, with another man, went to Romano's cloth store, and while Luke engaged Romano in conversation, his friend picked up 10 lbs of goods and ran. Luke struck out with his tongue, and the man who had the goods was taken to the County Prison for one year.

NOT EXACTLY A LAMB.

LOUIS ROYER was charged with burglary in breaking into the store of John Smith. He went into the church with another man, and took up the carpet. This defendant took the carpet to one side of the church, and the other man went away, and left this man inside with the carpet. In this he was detected by the w. o. on. As this man was caught and the other was not, he was sentenced to one year in the County Prison.

CHARLES SENIOR.

CHARLES SENIOR was convicted of the charge of the larceny of clothing valued at \$30, the property of Samuel Tobias. Sentenced to six months in the County Prison.

JACOB BENDER.

JACOB BENDER was convicted of a charge of assault and battery upon Catharine Bender, his wife, and sent to the County Prison for one year.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Thursday, December 6, 1866. The Stock Market opened very dull this morning, and prices were weak and unsettled. In Government bonds there was very little doing.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY.

Reported by De Haven & Co., No. 43 S. Third Street.

FIRST BOARD.

\$100 Pa. 5s. .... 95 20 lb Penn R. .... 64 400 Cts. sw. 60 99 10 lb do. .... 64 6100 do. .... 4 bill 99 20 lb Ocean. .... 66 25 lb Hudson. .... 90 20 lb do. .... 66 50 lb 18th & 15th. .... 20 10000 sh. .... 65 4 50 sh Lehigh Nav. .... 65 100 sh Hestonville R. 14 20 sh Hestonville. .... 65

PHILADELPHIA TRADE REPORT.

THURSDAY, December 6.—The Flour Market is firm, notwithstanding the decline in the premium on gold, and with a continuation of light receipts 1200 stocks holders are content with maintaining present prices. About 800 barrels were taken by the home consumers, principally Northwestern extra No. 1, at \$11 1/2; the latter rate for extra No. 1 including Pennsylvania and Ohio, at \$12 1/2; extra at \$12 1/2; superfine at \$12 1/2; and fancy brands at higher rates, according to quality. The Flour is quiet, but prices are steady at \$7 1/2 to \$8 1/2 per barrel. In Corn Meal nothing doing.

THE WHEAT MARKET.

The Wheat Market is almost at a stand, and in the absence of sales, to any extent, we quote Pennsylvania red at \$2 00; soft, at \$2 00; extra No. 1, at \$2 1/2; and extra No. 2, at \$2 1/2. In the market for Pennsylvania, Corn is dull at yesterday's figures; sales of old yellow at \$1 1/2; and new do. at 9/4. Oats are quiet, with sales of 100 bushels Pennsylvania at \$1 1/2; and new do. at 9/4. A small lot of old Cloverseed at \$1 1/2 to \$1 3/4; 400 bush. Timothy were taken at \$2 1/2 to \$2 3/4; Flax seed sales at \$3 20.

WHEATY IS SOLID.

WHEATY IS SOLID in a small way at \$2 3/4 to \$2 1/2 for Pennsylvania, and \$2 1/2 for Ohio.